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Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Guides Various Sectors of National Economy in South Hamgyong Prov. and Sunchon Cement Factory

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance in various domains of the national economy in South Hamgyong Province for 11 days between October 6 and 16.

During this period he visited the Ryongsong Machine Plant, the Soho Fishery Station, the Sojung Cooperative Farm in Toejo county, the Hungnam district cooperative farm in Hamhung, the Majon Recreation Ground and other industrial establishments, cooperative farms and cultural institutions in South Hamgyong Province. In this course he was well informed on Party work and work in various sectors of the national economy in the province, gave detailed and concrete instructions and looked after the people's living with the gentle affection of a father.

At the Ryongsong Machine Plant he went round major production processes and clearly indicated the way to be followed by the plant.

Noting that the plant holds an important place in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan, he said that all production equipment should be operated at full capacity to increase the production of ordered equipment and improve its quality and the large machine tool shop be expanded in a perspective way to build many large machine tools of different types.

He pointed out that the cultural revolution is important in carrying out the three revolutions and showed the need to establish cultured ways in production, while boosting production.

The workers of the plant have done a lot of work, holding high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, he said. To make them live and work continuously in a revolutionary way, he noted, it is necessary to constantly strengthen ideological education among them and raise higher the role of the Party organization and staff members of the plant.

He inspected the Soho Fishery Station twice and consulted fishermen how to catch more fish.

Seeing various kinds of fishing tackle, he instructed that modern fishing tackle should be provided sufficiently. Hearing about fishing operations from fishermen, he said that scientific fishing methods should be widely introduced and vigorous endeavours be made to catch various kinds of fishes in a big way.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance in the Ryongsong Machine Plant

He went to the Sojung Cooperative Farm in Toejo county and saw in details how inshore fishing is conducted by fishermen's cooperatives and fishing workteams of the farm contiguous to the sea. He set a revolutionary policy of effecting a new turn in inshore fishing so that the people may be supplied with fish in plenty.

Explaining that right after liberation our Party set forth a policy of developing the medium- and small-scale inshore fishing along with the large-scale fishing and has since directed deep attention to it, he required that a new turn should be effected in inshore fishing to supply the people with fresh fish sufficiently all the year round.

He went to the Hungnam district cooperative farm in Hamhung and acquainted himself down to details with this year's farming and grain production. He highly praised its outstanding job in rice and maize farming.

Saying that silicon fertilizer is very important for increased production of grain, he gave practical instructions on applying it in greater quantities from next year. And he attached importance to increasing the per-*chongbo* (hectare) output of vegetables, showing detailed methods for this.

He guided the construction of the Majon Recreation Ground to provide the working people of Hamhung with a better place of rest.

If built well, the recreation ground will be a very fine place for rest, he said. He instructed that the construction of the recreation ground should be pushed ahead in full scale from spring next year.

His teachings given during his on-the-spot guidance in South Hamgyong Province will serve as a programme in carrying out the grand Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of the set time.

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The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance in the Sunchon Cement Factory on October 16.

He was accompanied by Comrades Li Gun Mo, Kang Song San and Ro Tae Sok.

Before inspecting the factory compound, he paused at its entrance to see magnificent buildings of the factory furnished well as a giant cement production centre.

He went round the kilns, asking staff members of the factory about their operation and the overall production at the factory and looked into the work for securing raw materials and the construction of raw material warehouses.

He examined a general plan for the construction of the factory and proposed that more kilns should be built to increase the capacity of cement production. He urged the need to check and repair the existing equipment regularly and improve its management.

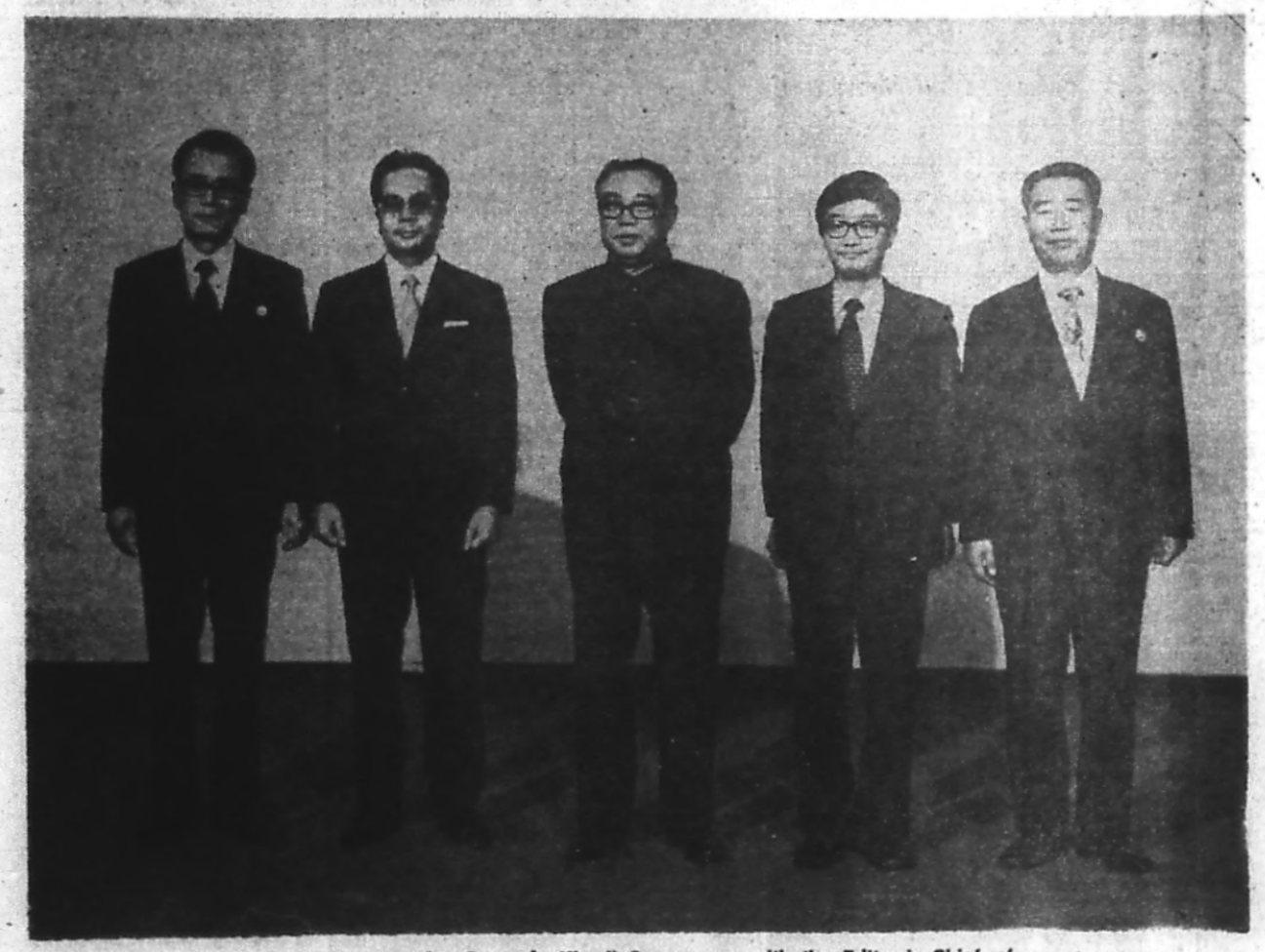
Going round the silos, he said that they should be kept in good shape to put the production of cement on a normal basis.

He made a round of the raw material process, establishments for the storage of raw materials, crushing process and the central control room and asked about the project for the readjustment of establishments for the storage of raw materials which had already been carried out and the progress of the project for using waste water for industrial purpose.

He also carefully went into the labour force of the factory and noted that as the factory is automated and, therefore, can be operated with smaller labour outlays, it should be rationally run with a small number of people through better labour administration.

After walking round the factory, he said that as it is automated and excellently furnished with dust absorption devices, it is clean without dust though it is a cement factory.

The Party members and workers of the Sunchon Cement Factory who were honoured with his on-the-spot guidance hardened the determination to attain the cement production goal of the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule by turning out as one to carry out his instructions and effecting a new innovation.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the Editor-in-Chief of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine 'Sekai'

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Editor-in-Chief of Japanese Politico-Theoretical Magazine "Sekai"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on October 21 received Yasue Ryosuke, Editor-in-Chief of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine "Sekai".

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Yong Nam and personage concerned Kim U Jong.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conversed with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and answered a number of questions raised by him.

On the same day he arranged a dinner in honour of the guest.

Rector of National Autonomous University of Hondrus and His Party

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received Jorge Arturo Reina, Rector of the National Autonomous University of Hondrus, and his party on a visit to our country on the 22nd of October.

Present on the occasion were personages concerned Hwang Jang Yop, Chi Chang Ik and Han Ik Su.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade ABDUL FATTAH ISMAIL

Secretary General
CC, Yemeni Socialist Party

Aden

I extend warm felicitations to you on the successful conclusion of the work of the First Congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party and your election as its Secretary General.

The First Congress of your Party held recently is of weighty significance in the struggle of your Party and the fraternal people of your country to consolidate the independence of the country and build a new prospering society.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between our two Parties will further strengthen and develop in the future through the anti-imperialist common struggle, I take this opportunity to wish your Party and you new success in the responsible work for the implementation of the decision of the Congress.

KIM IL SUNG

General Secretary
CC, Workers' Party of Korea

Pyongyang, October 19, 1978

Information on Enlarged Meeting of Political Committee Of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea

An enlarged meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held in Hamhung on October 15.

The meeting was presided over by the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It was attended by Members and Alternate Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party.

Also present there were leading personages concerned of central Party and government bodies and economic establishments, chief secretaries of the provincial Party committees, chief secretaries of city, district and county Party committees in Kangwon, South and North Hamgyong provinces and Chongjin Municipality, members of the South Hamgyong provincial Party committee, leading officials of provincial-level organs in South Hamgyong Province, chairmen of the city and county people's committees, chairmen of the city and county administrative committees and chairmen of the city and county cooperative farm management committees in South Hamgyong Province, directors and secretaries of the primary Party committees of factories and other enterprises in the province and heads of three-revolution teams dispatched to cities and counties in the province.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guided on the spot different domains of the national economy for many days in Kangwon Province and South Hamgyong Province. In this course he acquainted himself down to details with work in various domains of the national economy through a consultative meeting of leading functionaries of central and provincial organs and consultative meetings of functionaries in the domains of fisheries, industry, agriculture, chemical industry and other fields. On this basis he convened an enlarged meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party on the spot.

The meeting discussed the problems of establishing a new system of guiding the fisheries and realizing the modernization and scientification of fisheries and bringing agriculture and industry to a new higher stage to carry out the new long-term plan ahead of schedule.

Reports on these problems were made at the meeting.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a deep analysis of work in industry, agriculture, fisheries and other branches of the national economy as a whole and of urgent problems awaiting immediate solution in our economic development during his on-the-spot guidance and, basing himself on this, he gave important teachings at the meeting which would serve as a programme in fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and effecting a new great upswing in the socialist economic construction.

He first touched on major problems arising in bringing our fisheries to a new higher plane.

He noted that since the Meeting of Active Fishery Workers in the East Sea was held in November 1976 the output of marine products has markedly grown, fishing boats have been converted into universal ones, fishing tackle factories and ship repair plants built up well and other material and technical foundations of fisheries further consolidated. During this period a lot of work has been done in the domain of fisheries, he added.

Saying that medium- and small-scale inshore fishing should be extensively developed along with large-scale fishing, he laid particular stress on directing much effort to inshore fishing.

He made a scientific analysis of the demand that is ripe for the development of our fisheries and advanced a judicious policy of establishing a new fishery guidance system to strengthen guidance over state-run fisheries and guide cooperative fisheries by an industrial method. He went carefully into the forms, duties and names of cooperative fishery guidance organs to be set up.

He referred to the new fishery guidance system conforming to the realistic demand of the development of our fisheries. He proposed that the national-level Fishery Committee should be set up with the Ministry of Fisheries directing state-run fisheries and the General Bureau of Cooperative Fishery Guidance directing cooperative fisheries under it, and the provincial fishery administrations guiding state-run fisheries and the provincial cooperative fishery management committees guiding cooperative fisheries in the provinces. In the counties, he said, there should be county councils of fishermen's cooperatives elected by representatives of fishermen's cooperatives.

He noted that the cooperative fishery guidance organs to be set up should directly control and guide fishermen's cooperatives by an industrial method and undertake in a responsible manner technical guidance, supply of materials and repair of boats for fishery workteams of cooperative farms and sideline fishery workteams of organs and enterprises.

He set forth a new policy of rationally organizing fishery enterprises and improving their management so that the Party's fishery policy of extensively developing medium- and small-scale inshore fishing along with large-scale fishing may be thoroughly implemented.

He proposed that inshore fishing fleets or inshore fishing workteams should be separated from the state fishery stations and fishery stations specializing in inshore fishing be formed.

At the meeting he put forward the tasks to realise the modernisation and scientification of fisheries and consolidate their material and technical foundations.

First of all, he said, shipbuilding bases should be consolidated to build more modern fishing boats.

Noting that the Wonsan and Sinpo shipyards should build many universal 450-ton trawlers, he set forth their goals of shipbuilding.

He also instructed that boats should be sufficiently equipped with modern scientific and technical apparatuses and materials and vigorous endeavours be made to rapidly increase the production of nets and other fishing tackle and modernize them.

For the modernisation and scientification of fisheries, he noted, the research institutions in this sector should be firmly built up, research be strengthened and thereby a scientific fishing system be thoroughly established and advanced techniques be actively introduced in fishing.

He also stated that for the rapid development of fisheries, a rational system should be set up to train a large number of technical personnel in this domain.

Saying that fish processing should be placed on a scientific and modern basis, he urged that fish processing should be conducted in a scientific way to produce more tasty and clean processed fishes and that to produce highly nutritious processed foodstuffs in greater quantities by use of our marine resources, research should be continued into the nutritive value of fishes.

Next, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave highly important teachings with regard to effecting a new turn in the development of agriculture in the eastern coast area.

He noted that he was greatly satisfied with successful farming this year in South Hamgyong Province. He said that taking the province as a whole, the per-*chongbo* (hectare) yield of rice rose by 500 kilograms in 1977 above that in 1976 and again by over 870 kilograms this year above last year's and the corresponding figures of the per-*chongbo* yield of maize stood at 300 kilograms and 1.2 tons. This is a great success, he declared.

He stated that this proud success in agriculture in recent years convincingly proves that farming can be done well in the eastern coast area, too, if only our Party's Juche-based farming methods are fully applied.

The success in this year's farming marks an occasion in bringing about a new great upswing in farming in the eastern coast area as a whole, he said.

He explained that exemplary and very satisfactory was the work method of chief secretaries of the city and county Party committees and other Party workers in South Hamgyong Province who did Party work, setting an example with their own conducts in farming, true to the Party's policy that calls for closely combining Party work with economic work.

Then he set before the province the tasks to be tackled in agriculture next year and ways and means of their solution.

Now he passed on to the problems associated with a new turn in industrial development.

He pointed out that vigorous endeavours should be made to increase the production of rare metal and non-ferrous metal ores. He instructed that proper guidance and effective assistance should be given to the work at the Komdok Mine, the Sangnong Mine and the Ryongyang Mine of the Tanchon District Mining Complex and at the Mandok Mine of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex.

Textiles and other daily necessaries should be produced in greater quantities and supplied to the people, he emphasized. He noted that the shortest cut to satisfactorily solving the clothing problem of the people lies in increasing the production of vinalon and other chemical fibres relying on our domestic raw materials.

He urged that the production of vinalon should be augmented, the chemical fibre mills of Chongjin and Sinuiju should produce unfailingly the whole amount of staple fibre and rayon envisaged in the plan for next year and the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex should push ahead with the production of chemical fertilizers to be used in next year's farming.

The expansion project of the Aoji Chemical Factory should be carried on at an accelerated tempo to be wound up within the first quarter of next year, he said.

He also instructed that the Ryongsong Machine Plant should be firmly built up as a base for the production of ordered equipment and large machine tools.

Then he indicated concrete ways to further boost the production of magnesia clinker.

For its increased production, he said, the construction of a revolving kiln at the Tanchon Magnesia Clinker Factory should be accelerated. He proposed that necessary ordered equipment should be speedily produced to bring earlier the date of its commissioning.

He gave a great deal of attention to developing the local industry to increase the production of consumer goods.

A new fishery guidance system established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in a unique way conforming to the realistic requirements of the development of our fisheries and his clear-cut indication of the way for leading industry, agriculture and other branches of our national economy as a whole to a new upsurge at the recent meeting—these constitute a programme to be held fast to in accelerating the socialist economic construction and radically improving the people's welfare and a banner powerfully encouraging the entire Party members and working people to bring about a new great upsurge in the socialist construction.

The meeting adopted relevant decisions.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Reply Messages to Foreign Party And State Leaders

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to foreign party and state leaders in reply to their messages of greetings on the occasion of the 30th birthday of the DPRK.

He sent reply messages to:

Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Yeh Chien-ying, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China;

Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Josip Broz Tito, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic;

Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic;

Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic;

Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic;

Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic;

Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and Henryk Jablonski, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic;

Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, and Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania;

Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic;

Pol Pot, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and Khieu Samphan, President of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea;

Ton Duc Thang, President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, and Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam;

Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, President of the State Council and Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Cuba;

Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and Souphanouvong, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic;

Noor Mohammad Taraki, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan;

General Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq, President, Chief of Staff of the Army and Chief Martial Law Administrator of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;

U Ne Win, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma;

Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President of the Republic of India;

Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of Nepal;

General Soeharto, President of the Republic of Indonesia;

Dr. Benjamin Henry Sheares, President of the Republic of Singapore;

Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran;

J.R. Jayewardene, President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka;

Bhumibol Adulyadej, King of Thailand;

Tuanku Yahya Petra Ibni Al Marhum Sultan Ibrahim, King of Malaysia;

Malietoa Tanumafili the Second, Head of State of the Independent State of Western Samoa;

Houari Boumediene, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and President of its Council of Revolution;

Mohamed Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt;

Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic;

Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait;

Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Somali Democratic Republic;

Colonel Moammer El Gaddafy, Leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

Ali Nasser Mohamed, Chairman of the Presidential Council and Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen;

Lieutenant-Colonel Ali Abdullah Saleh, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic;

Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic of Tunisia;

Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq;

D. Burrenchobay, Acting Governor-General of Mauritius;

General Felix Malloum Ngakoutou Bey-ndi, President of the Republic of Chad;

Hassan Bin Talal, Acting King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;

Gaafar Mohammed Nimeiri, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan;

Elias Sarkis, President of the Republic of Lebanon;

Yassir Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces;

Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania;

Samora Moises Machel, Chairman of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique;

Dr. Agostinho Neto, Chairman of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola;

Brigadier-General Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of Mali;

El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of the Republic of Gabon;

General Gnassingbe Evadema, Chairman-Founder of the Togolese People's Rally and President of the Republic of Togo;

Bokassa the First, Emperor of Central Africa;

Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea, Life President, Head of State and Head of the People's Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea;

Joachim Yhomby-Opango, President of the Military Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, President, Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo;

Ahmed Sekou Toure, General Secretary of the Guinean Democratic Party and President of the Republic of Guinea;

Mathieu Kerekou, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, President, Head of State and Head of the Military Revolutionary Government of the People's Republic of Benin;

Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal;

Luis Cabral, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau;

Siaka Probyn Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone;

Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia;

Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, Chairman-Founder of the Popular Revolutionary Movement and President of the Republic of Zaire;

Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Chairman-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development;

France Albert Rene, President of the Republic of Seychelles;

Manuel Pinto da Costa, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe;

Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and President of the Republic of Burundi;

Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of the Republic of Gambia;

Lieutenant General F.W.K. Akuffo, Head of State and Chairman of the Ruling Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Ghana;

Anton Buittigieg, President of the Republic of Malta;

Dominic Mintoff, Premier of the Republic of Malta;

Margrethe the Second, Queen of Denmark;

Carl Gustaf, King of Sweden;

Olav the Fifth, King of Norway;

Urho Kekkonen, President of the Republic of Finland;

Kristjan Eldjarn, President of the Republic of Iceland;

Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, President of the Republic of Austria;

Antonio Ramalho Eanes, President of the Republic of Portugal;

Arthur Chung, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana;

Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana;

Michael Manley, Prime Minister of Jamaica; and John Michael Geoffrey Marningham Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados.

In the reply messages, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed deep thanks to the foreign party and state leaders for their warm felicitations and greetings sent on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our country and these countries would grow stronger and develop in the future.

He wished the party and state leaders of these countries and their peoples greater successes in their struggle for the country's independent development and the building of a new society.

Annual Plan Fulfilled Ahead Of Time

Factories and enterprises in various parts of our country are honouring their yearly assignments ahead of schedule in succession.

As of October 17 the Wiwon Mine carried out its ore production plan for this year.

During this period the mine markedly increased the ore output per drill dynamiting, augmented the transport capacity 1.5 times and the per-hour treatment capacity of grinding machines 1.3 times as compared with last year by actively replacing equipment with large-sized and high-speed one.

The Pyongyang Textile Combine carried out this year's plan as of October 12 in terms of total industrial output value. During this period it applied more than 300 technical innovation proposals in production and thus increased labour productivity. Notably, it boosted the rotation number of spindles by over 1,500 above last year's.

As of October 16 the Pyongyang Vinyl Chloride Shoe Factory fulfilled its annual plan on all indices.

The factory operated its equipment to the full and, particularly, manufactured automatic thermostats on its own and fitted heating equipment with them and ensured proper technical management, thereby considerably raising the quality of shoes and productivity.

The factory is now stepping up production, having set itself a new goal of carrying out the annual plan at more than 120 per cent by the end of the year.

The North Hamgyong Provincial Transport Management Bureau fulfilled this year's freight transport plan as of October 7 and the Kangnam Brickyard overfulfilled its annual production plan on all indices on October 10. Besides, many other factories and enterprises honoured their yearly quotas far ahead of schedule.

DPRK's 30-Year History Is a History of Victorious Juche Idea

Nat'l Seminar on Juche Idea Held in Japan to Celebrate 30th DPRK Birthday

A National Seminar on the Juche Idea celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held at the Nihon Educational Hall in Tokyo on October 7 and 8 with a large attendance, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The seminar sponsored by the "National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" was attended by Hanawa Fujio, Deputy General Secretary of the said Council and Representative of the Tokyo Liaison Council for the Study of the Juche Idea, Ogami Kenichi, Deputy Director of the Secretariat of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and Permanent Chief Secretary of the "Society of Independence", and over 650 other persons of various circles and representatives from over 30 prefectures and more than 100 organizations for the study of the Juche idea in Japan.

A letter addressed to the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea, was unanimously adopted at the seminar amid warm applause of the assemblage.

Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) made first a congratulatory speech.

Introduced there were messages of greetings from the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Academy of Social Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the International Institute of the Juche Idea, Vishwanath, Secretary General of the "Juche Idea Study Society" of India, Minobe Ryokichi, Governor of Tokyo, Kuroda Ryoichi, Governor of Osaka, Takaki Takeo, Chief Director of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association, and other organizations and personages.

Hanawa Fujio made a keynote report under the title "Tasks Confronting Us Studying the Juche Idea".

Under the first subtitle "The 30-Year History after the Founding of the DPRK Is a History of the Victory of the Juche Idea", he said that the American imperialists started a war of aggression to destroy the Republic in its cradle, but sustained an ignominious defeat.

He continued:

From the first day of its founding, the DPRK, guided by the Juche idea, confirmed that the present era is an era in which the popular masses have emerged as masters of history and are playing the vanguard role.

Over the last 30 years the DPRK has powerfully pushed ahead with the revolution and construction along the straight road of victory. The Korean people, united closely under the banner of the Workers' Party of Korea, have strengthened and developed the people's government and established Juche in all fields.

By incorporating the principle of independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-reliance in national defence, the DPRK has become a powerful socialist state legitimately recognized at home and abroad.

It is natural for the Korean people to solve the Korean question by themselves and this is an exercise of the right to national self-determination.

The American imperialist aggressors illegally stationed in south Korea must withdraw from there for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

And the Japanese reactionary forces which encourage the south Korean puppet clique, jointly with the United States, must be removed.

Korea belongs to her people and it is also they who carry out the revolution and construction there.

Considering that the main obstacle to Korea's reunification is the American imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are also hampering it, we evince our resolution to fight alongside the Korean people against those who obstruct the reunification of Korea.

He further said:

In his report at the central celebration of the 30th founding anniversary of the DPRK, the great President Kim Il Sung who founded the immortal Juche idea referred to the founding of the first state of Juche on the globe, the emergence of an independent people and the historic opening of the era of independence, a new era of mankind.

President Kim Il Sung who strengthens the independence of the popular masses and encourages them to a creative struggle made an epochal great contribution to the philosophy of mankind, the ideological domain, by founding the Juche idea and bringing it to realization.

Under the second subtitle "Let the Working Masses Establish Juche and Uphold Its Banner", he fully supported **"Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea"**, the historic report of the great leader President Kim Il Sung made at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

He said:

We students of the Juche idea are deeply impressed by the infinite love of the President for the popular masses, the sagacity of his leadership of the revolution and construction and his scientific foresight as to the complete victory of the revolution.

The President taught us that for the complete realisation of independence, the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, must be powerfully carried on after the establishment of the socialist system.

The ideological revolution is a work for truly revolutionizing and working-classizing the masses of the working people.

Stressing that the masses of the working people should be prepared organizationally and politically for their liberation from exploitation and oppression under the capitalist system, he said:

The Juche idea gives a very clear answer to this question. Because it gives a revolutionary world outlook to the working class and indicates them a correct way of transforming nature and society and achieving class liberation.

The philosophical principle of Juche is an original principle elucidating the scientific and revolutionary world outlook, in which greatest importance is attached to man.

As man is a being of independence, he does not blindly adapt himself to the outside world; as man is a social being of independence, he demands to be freed from the natural fetters and social yoke.

Only when the popular masses hold the position as masters of nature and society and play the role of masters, can they become masters of their destiny and shape it by themselves.

What is required of the popular masses in transforming nature and society and deciding their destiny **is the creative capacity of man.**

The world-wide class struggle of peoples and their struggle for national liberation and against colonialism and dominationism are a struggle **against exploitation, oppression, domination and subjugation** and a struggle for establishing the independence of the popular masses.

Respected President Kim Il Sung was the first in human history to give a unique answer as to the question of independence of man.

We confirmed the philosophical principle of Juche as the shining tower of the history of human thought and declared the integral system of the idea, theory and method of Juche founded by President Kim Il Sung Kimilsungism.

We think that only by firmly arming ourselves with the Juche idea can we advance along one road of revolution as a member of the working class staunchly fighting against exploitation, oppression, humiliation and domination, adhering to independence.

The great President Kim Il Sung who founded the Juche idea and leads the Korean revolution to victory, laying emphasis on the importance of the three revolutions, teaches us that the revolution must be continued for the complete victory of socialism.

We should propagate the Juche idea among the popular masses of Japan and expand the ranks of its adherents.

Under the third subtitle "The Society for the Study of the Juche Idea Is Linked with Friends All Over the World", he said: We are holding the Eleventh National Seminar on the Juche Idea in Japan.

The activities of our society for the study of the Juche Idea, he went on, are linked with our friends all over the world through the International Institute of the Juche Idea.

He further noted:

The Juche idea founded by the great President Kim Il Sung is being disseminated among a greater number of comrades with each passing day and now it has become a worldwide ideological trend in the era of independence.

In this significant autumn in which the founding anniversary of the DPRK is celebrated, we will hold in Tokyo the world historically important Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea.

The Eleventh National Seminar on the Juche Idea is unparalleled in its importance on the point that the activities of the study society in Japan enjoy an international appreciation.

In other words, it is no exaggeration to say that this national seminar is the first step in justifying the expectations of the peoples of all countries by expanding the ranks of the adherents of the Juche idea and greatly developing the work of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, looking forward to the bright future when the masses of the working people will be masters of history.

Conscious of the realistic significance of our activities, we will undertake more brisk activities in the future.

Concluding the keynote report, I express boundless reverence to the great President Kim Il Sung who founded the inmortal Juche idea and leads the era of independence and wholeheartedly wish him, the sun of Juche, good health and a long life.

Then speeches were made on the subjects "Opposition to Rendering Education in Japan Reactionary, and **'Theses on Socialist Education'**", "Philosophical Principle of the Juche Idea—Original Answer as to Nature of Man", "Juche-based Idea on Law—Characteristics of Socialist Legislation in the Republic", "Agricultural Policy in Korea and Its Evolvement" and "Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and Japanese Working Class".

Lectures were given at the seminar on the subjects **"'Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea'**, Historic Report of President Kim Il Sung" and "Attending Celebrations of the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic".

The Chairman, General Secretary and Directors of the "National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" were elected at the seminar.

Higashitani Toshio, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Osaka Teachers Union and General Secretary of the Osaka Solidarity Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, was elected Chairman and Hanawa Fujio was elected General Secretary.

After the seminar, a banquet celebrating the 30th birthday of the DPRK was given at the banquet hall of the Nihon Educational Hall.

Modernization of Railway Transport Is in the Making

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"We should step up the modernization of transport and increase the carrying capacities markedly. Railway electrification should be completed swiftly, automation of the railways furthered, and the loading and unloading operations actively mechanized."

Railway electrification has been vigorously promoted in our country, as one of the important tasks to be tackled for the modernization of transport.

Electrification of main trunk lines was completed long ago and the project of other lines is still going on.

Today, freight haulage by electric power accounts for over 70 per cent of railway transport.

The production of electric locomotives is increasing in step with the expansion of electrified sections.

Recently new techniques have been introduced in the production of electric locomotives to fit in with our geographical conditions characterized by sharp grades and curves. This new locomotive has boosted the traction capacity in these sections and is able to carry freights 1.2-2 times greater than the previous one.

The movement of traffic is controlled by electronic program machine and other latest apparatuses. Installed in electric engines are wireless facilities. New communication means are available between the centralized control board and the station, between the locomotive corps and locomotives and between stations. Heavy rails and heavy-duty freight cars of over 60-ton class are produced.

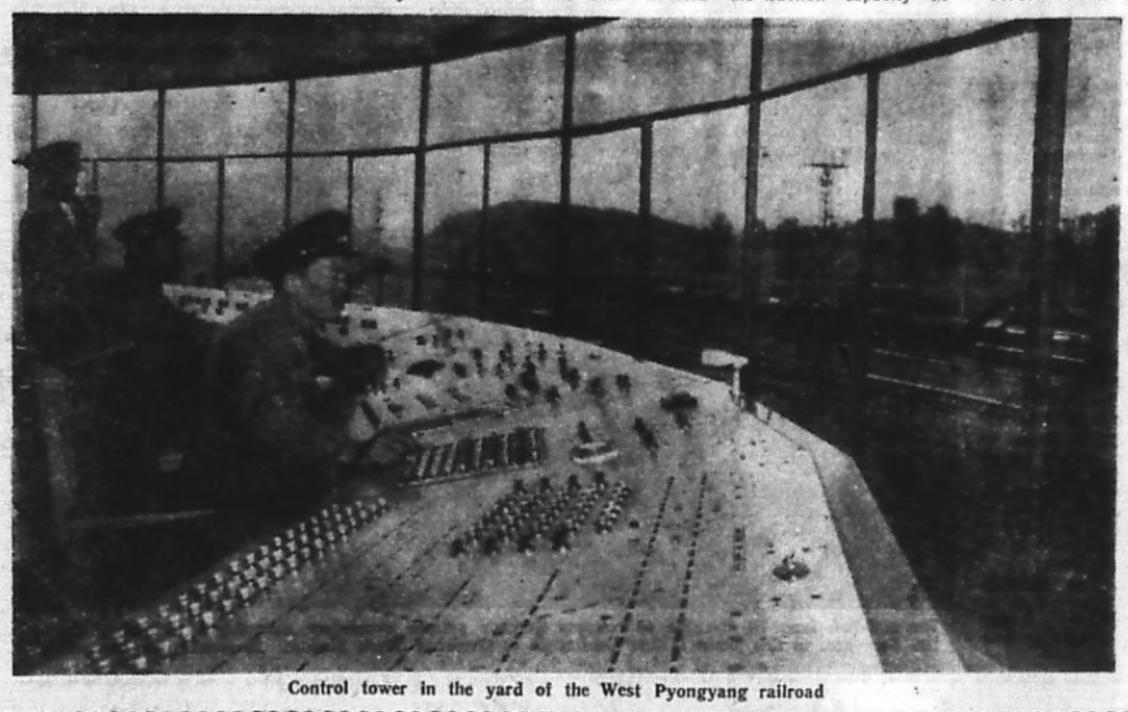
The project of automating traffic operations is well under way in the compounds of many stations including Sopo and Kaechon stations and sections between stations.

Modernization schemes are carried out in the centralized forwarding stations in accordance with the policy of centralized, container and joint transport. A vigorous campaign is going on to mechanize the loading and unloading operations.

At the same time, efforts are directed to mechanizing labour-consuming operations in the exclusive lines for coal and ore mines, factories and other enterprises and reducing the stoppage-time of freight cars.

Now, workers in the branch of transport are putting spurs to modernization schemes of railway to satisfy the growing requirements of the national economy for transport.

Kim Mun Ho



Control tower in the yard of the West Pyongyang railroad

Railway Electrification Accelerated

1,600 kilometre long sections of railway lines will be electrified in our country during the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

As part of them, the electrification of the Taedonggang-Sinsongchon section is now progressing apace.

The builders participating in the project have finished in a brief time the lowering of the tunnel beds and the construction of traction substations and shunting posts and are energetically carrying on the work of assembling installations of substations and laying cables for locomotives and communication lines and projects in railway station compounds.

They have of late doubled the speed of the project.

The Kilju-Hyesan section extending 140 kilometres was electrified recently.

During the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, 380 kilometre railway sections of steep gradient and busy traffic were electrified; now electric locomotives run not only on such main trunk lines as the Pyongyang-Rajin and Sinuiju-Pyongyang-Madong lines but on branch lines in the inland.

Now the proportion of haulage by electric locomotives has reached 70 per cent in the total railway freightage. It will rise to 87 per cent in the period of the new long-term plan.

Kim In Su

JUCHE-TYPE MAN

Hero Engine Driver

Locomotive No. 608 which had kept hurtling through the vast western plain blew a thrilling whistle when the Unryul Mine came in sight and pulled into Cholgwang Station, a terminus. It was an arrival on schedule time. The driver's name is Kim Do Gun, a member of the Pyongyang Locomotive Corps and a Labour Hero of our Republic. Now his face was again expressive of an ineffable joy. His operation of locomotive was always as accurate as the second hand of a clock. The distance he has so far covered without accident is enough to go round the globe ten times. This is the way he has actively contributed to the solution of the transport problem of the country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"With the profound consciousness and sense of responsibility as masters of the state and society, all our people including workers, peasants and working intellectuals are striving today with all devotion for the prosperity and development of the country and the victory of the socialist and communist cause."

An unshaken faith lies embedded in the minds of our people—to work hard for the precious motherland regained by the great leader. Engine driver Do Gun is no exception.

He was born into a poor family before liberation. Because he had no country of his own, he was ill-fed and ragged at all times though he toiled. His thirst for learning was not gratified.

It was only in the embrace of the blissful Republic that he, together with all our people, could lead a new life and grew to be a proud master of the country.

That is why he has done anything without scruple for the immensely grateful socialist motherland led by the great leader.

He determined to become a locomotive engineer at the age of 18. Through his strenuous efforts he grew from an assistant engine driver to a fine engine driver soon.

Ever since he has displayed his creative wisdom and energy to a higher degree to defend railways, the forerunner of the national economy.

Isn't it my duty to transport even one ton of more mineral ore and one cubic metre of more timber for the country, he thought.

Ever-present in his mind while his locomotive was speeding along the railways, the artery of the country, was how to introduce a new method of operation. At last he succeeded as he resolved.

By this method, he transported twice as much freight as the traction norm. But whenever he saw the freight piled up in the stations he passed through, he would feel the pangs of remorse somehow for the failure in fulfilling his task as an engine driver and plug away at his work with greater vigour.

Like this he has operated his locomotive for 15 years on end. All these years he carried out his quota for railway freight transport at more than 130 per cent annually.

In October 1975 a special favour was bestowed on this unknown engine driver. He was invited to attend the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea. At a celebration banquet, he had the honour of offering a congratulatory cup to the great leader on behalf of the railwaymen.

Upon accepting the cup offered with best wishes, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung introduced Do Gun to those present at the banquet and said that he was our hero engine driver.

Our hero engine driver!

In order to justify the great affection and deep trust of the fatherly leader who brought up an ordinary working youth as an engine driver, a member of the WPK and a Labour Hero of the Republic, Do Gun is now running along the railways of the country with his locomotive No. 608, inflamed with courage.

Pak Sun Chon

DPRK Labour Hero Kim Do Gun, engine driver

Sports CULTURE Sports CULTURE

Documentary Film

"A Country Where Everyone Studies"

The film impressively shows blessed pupils and students who attend well-furnished schools at all levels which are to be found everywhere—from Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, to villages in mountain recesses. It also illustrates the proud features of those working people who study while on the job. It well brings out the superiority of the socialist education system of our country, that is, the state assumes the responsibility for the education of all people.

On the screen appear kindergarten children, primary school pupils and senior middle school students who grow and learn happily. Through these scenes the film vividly depicts the great vitality of the universal 11-year compulsory education system. Trustworthy students of Kim Il Sung University and other institutions of higher learning and higher specialized schools are seen arming themselves firmly with the Juche idea and striving to acquire professional technical knowledge. This affords an eloquent testimony of the correctness of our Party's policy for training native cadres.

The film also brings into bold relief the advantages and vitality of the study-while-working educational system. After the day's work, co-op farmers study hard at the working people's senior middle school to enlarge their knowledge. Some scenes are unfolded to show those working people who go to factory colleges or take correspondence courses. At the Kumsan Pit of the Ryongyang Mine, 200 hewers all grow into engineers or assistant engineers by studying while on the job.

It tells a moving story of how an old man, in the embrace of the great leader, graduates from a factory college at the age of 60. When he was 9 he was kicked out of school unable to pay tuition fee and had to work as a hired hay-mower. The film portrays the happy life of seven orphanized brothers and sisters who pursue vast learning, envious of nothing in the world.

Indeed, the documentary film "A Country Where Everyone Studies" is a fine paean to the superiority of the socialist education system of our country established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A scene from the documentary film

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Friendship Basketball Games

The women's basketball selections of our country and the GDR had friendship matches in Pyongyang, Nampo and Wonsan this month.

All the four games were held in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

In the encounters, our girls defeated the GDR basketballers 102:54, 98:49, 102:66 and 104:76.

Ship Installed with All-Purpose 75-ton Crane Built

Along with the construction of large cargo-boats, the expansion projects and modernization schemes for Nampo, Haeju and other ports are now carried out. This is in accordance with the plan to rapidly develop water transport.

As port construction is pressed ahead on a large scale, new, efficient machinery and equipment needed for these projects are turned out.

Some time ago the workers and technicians of the June 2 Port Construction Office built and launched a vessel of "Charyok Kaengsaeng" (Self-Reliance) brand installed with an all-purpose 75-ton crane with their own strength and technique.

The vessel is capable of performances of 5 times greater than that of the same kind used formerly in assembling structures in the waters. It can also be used for port construction—dredging under sea water, filling up of the foreshore with stones, block assembling, placing of big reinforced-concrete slabs, etc.

Besides, the crane is designed to lift heavy loads, with its 30-metre jib operating freely in all directions.

The vessel, the product of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, is now playing a big role in port construction.

Kim I Hyon

Great National Unity: Basic Guarantee of Reunification

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The fundamental guarantee of independent and peaceful reunification lies in great national unity."

Achieving great national unity is the fundamental guarantee for smashing the "two Koreas" plot of partitionists within and without and realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

This is because there exist different ideologies and social systems in the north and the south of the country.

Since there are different ideologies and social systems in the two parts, neither great national unity nor the peaceful reunification of the country can be achieved and, rather, only antagonism, confrontation and division will be furthered, if one of both sides insists on its own ideology and system and tries to impose them upon the other side.

From this it follows that for the peaceful reunification of the country the north and the south should put forward only one idea—national idea—transcending their ideologies and systems and, on this basis, great national unity of the whole nation should be attained.

Another reason why great national unity constitutes the basic guarantee for the country's independent and peaceful reunification is that it is the necessary requirement stemming from the essence of our people's struggle for national reunification.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the struggle of our people for national reunification is, in essence, by no means a struggle between communism and capitalism; it is a struggle between the invading and the invaded and between patriotism and betrayal of the country.

Now the south Korean puppets are loud-mouthed about "anti-communism" and the north-south confrontation, incorrectly describing the struggle for the country's reunification, as if it is a struggle between communism in the north and capitalism in the south.

This is nothing but a deceptive artifice to justify the partition and fascist suppression.

As is known, the question of Korea's reunification is a matter which was raised because the territory and the people were partitioned into two owing to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists; it still remains unsolved due to the manoeuvrings of the US imperialists to perpetuate the division of our country and continue their occupation of south Korea and their domination over it.

Meanwhile, the Japanese reactionaries are hampering the reunification of our country in various ways, toeing the "two Koreas" policy of US imperialism.

Today the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are knee-deep in their "two Koreas" plot in a bid to make definitive the status in quo of north-south division and gratify their greed for personal pleasure and long-term office, goaded by the US imperialists and Japanese reactionaries.

Thus, the struggle of our people for national reunification is a struggle to crush the foreign aggressive forces and treacherous reactionary forces, in other words, a liberation struggle for national sovereignty and a patriotic struggle for national union.

This great, sacred cause is a nation-wide work which can be accomplished only when the whole nation pools its forces and firmly unites.

Therefore, to achieve national reunification in the interests of the whole nation the north and the south should firmly unite with national idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated with clarity policies and ways and means for achieving the great unity of the nation.

In order to materialize the reunification of the country the north and the south should find out common denominators, transcending the differences of idea, ideal and system and achieve the great unity of the nation on the basis of a common idea, the national idea.

The great leader affirmed our stand that we are ready to promote unity with any political party in south Korea without regard to the present institutions of south Korea and the ideologies cherished by its people.

For national reunification, the north and the south, proceeding from the idea of great national unity, should fully open their societies to each other and realize many-sided collaboration in all the political, economic, cultural and military fields.

With a view to achieving the great unity of the whole nation and the peaceful reunification of the country, the south Korean society should be democratized.

In south Korea today the most despotic and infamous fascist rule unprecedented in history is maintained. So, unless the south Korean society is democratized, its people cannot get rid of their rightlessness and, moreover, national union cannot be achieved nor can the way to peaceful reunification of the country be found.

Today we have sufficient possibility for achieving national unity.

We are under the sagacious guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is leading our people's cause of national reunification along the road of victory and we are guided by the Juche-motivated programme of reunification clarified by him.

The whole nation is opposed to fascism and division and unanimously calls for democracy and reunification. Ours is a homogeneous nation of one and the same descent which lived in the same land for ages. Our nation, therefore, is fully able to unite for the common cause of the nation.

The Korean people will surely achieve great national unity and realize the peaceful reunification of the country.

Hwang Tae Ryong

Anti-"Government" Leaflets Scattered in Seoul

Many leaflets reading "Let Us Gather at a Citizens' Meeting for Restoration of Democracy on October 17" were scattered in Seoul on October 16, according to a report of the Japanese "Mainichi Shimbun" as quoted by KNS in Tokyo.

These leaflets mimeographed by young people supposed to be students were scattered in bustling quarters to fluster the puppets.

The Japanese paper paid attention to this, reporting that in defiance of suppression students, employing a "guerrilla tactics," scattered leaflets earnestly calling broad segments of citizens to struggle.

According to a report, frightened by the anti-"government" activity of students and citizens, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique hurriedly closed down colleges and universities in Seoul and mobilized the fascist repressive forces to keep a strict guard and intensify the suppression of the people.

On October 14 they made a wholesale roundup and arrested Mun Ik Hwan, former professor at the "Hanguk Theological Seminary," and many other persons who attended an anti-"government" meeting on October 13, which published the "October 17 National Declaration."

"Government"-Sponsored Functions Planned by South Korean Puppets Go Bust

"Government"-sponsored functions planned by the puppets on October 17 to mark the lapse of six years since the fabrication of the "Yusin system" was frustrated by the mounting anti-"government" advance of the students and people, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

Upset by the brisk anti-"government" movements of the students who were to hold a "city-wide meeting of people and students" for overthrowing "Yusin," the Pak Jung Hi traitor clique hurriedly cancelled all the "government"-sponsored functions including a "commemorative meeting" and a "reception" they had planned for the day.

The puppets posted that day thousands of helmeted riot police, their clubs ready, and plainclothes men at various points in downtown Seoul to crack down upon the people, the report said.

Scrutiny "was exceptionally heavy" around the Sejong Hall of Culture near the puppet main government building which had been designated for the afore-said "city-wide meeting." The entire block where the hall is located was cordoned off from around one in the afternoon.

And the police ran riot, frisking the bodies of pedestrians.

Citizens protested when the puppet police blocked them and searched their bags, reported the foreign press.

The shops near the puppet main government building were closed owing to the puppets' repressive row.

Another foreign press report from Seoul said that with the approach of October 17 scheduled for the "city-wide meeting of people and students," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique banned former "President" Yun Bo Son and other anti-"government" figures and students, workers and believers under their surveillance from going outdoors from the evening of the 16th to next night.

What Is Really Hidden Behind Curtain of "Security"

Recently the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique held "report meetings concerning security situation", making a funny fuss.

Puppet bosses who turned up at the "report meetings" tried to paint their treacherous rule, advertising "feats of Yusin" and brought into the open their attempt to perpetuate the fascist terror rule in south Korea, making a loud play of phrases about the "capacity" of the ill-famed "Yusin system".

This row of the puppets under the name of "security" is, to all intents and purposes, designed to cow the people who have risen in an anti-"Yusin" and anti-puppet struggle with the "election" at hand. It is a foul ploy to rig "election" by creating an atmosphere of dreadful horror in south Korean society and shore up the foundation of their rule.

In south Korea today patriotic youth and students are persistently keeping up their struggle in the teeth of the bayonet-brandishing puppets' outrageous repression, under the slogans calling for "withdrawal of the Pak regime", "repeal of the Yusin Constitution", "guarantee of campus freedom" and "an end to suppression of labour movement", and anti-"government" personages of south Korea held a meeting and strongly demanded in the "October 17 National Declaration" that the "Yusin Constitution" should be revoked and the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime should resign.

As clear from the Afghan government's severance of diplomatic relations with the south Korean puppet clique some time ago, the Pak Jung Hi clique find themselves further isolated and repudiated on the international scene.

Scared at all these developments which have taken place in succession with the puppet national assembly election in the offing, they are seeking to straighten out, by means of threat, blackmail, deception and appeasement, this situation turning unfavourably to them.

This was revealed when the puppets shouted themselves hoarse at the "report meetings concerning security situation" that the "difficult situation" should be overcome and "security be ensured".

The "security" trumpeted by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is nothing but a "security" for their "power".

The impudicity of the south Korean puppets' "security" din found expression in their cry for the "establishment of a view of value" under the cloak of "security".

This is intended to make the people obey them by harsh fascist crackdown.

The puppets have constrained and are still constraining the people to choose slavish submission or gallows, repeating such a sinful jargon.

As for the fostering of "strength" and "capacity" much vaunted by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, this is aimed at tearing away people from the ranks of fighters by deliberately rendering the situation strained in Korea and diverting elsewhere the attention of the people.

At a time when our people and the people of the whole world unanimously desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, the puppets preach the buildup of "strength", vociferating about north-south confrontation. This clearly shows that they are traitors to the nation who cling to every available means and method to gratify their lust for "power".

Kang Hak Sun

Overseas Koreans' Struggles Assume Organized Form

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The Korean nationals in Japan, the United States and other countries have also actively turned out in the righteous patriotic struggle for democratization of south Korean society and independent, peaceful reunification of the country from a high sense of their national mission."

Vigorous movements have recently been set on foot among overseas Korean nationals to oppose the "Yusin" fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. This is in response to the struggle being launched by the south Korean people and patriotic democrats to oppose fascism and achieve democracy.

Their anti-Pak Jung Hi movements are moving forward gradually towards organizing themselves, developing into a movement of united front.

Embattled organizations have been formed in different countries and regions, involving people of various strata. These organizations take concerted action in their struggle against dictatorship and for democracy, maintaining close ties among them.

The recent three years witnessed large-scale joint struggles waged by Koreans in Japan, which numbered over 50 occasions. The joint struggles of the organizations of Koreans in the USA reached 10 in the one year of 1976.

These struggles culminated in the formation of the "United Movement in Favour of Democratization of South Korea" on January 15, 1976 in Los Angeles, as a united organization of south Koreans in the USA, and the "National Union of Democracy in Americas", a united front of organizations active in the USA and Canada on June 24. Prior to this, the "ROK Committee", a united organization of Korean organizations in West Germany was formed in Bonn on February 26.

In reflection of the developments of situation, the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" (Hanminryon) was inaugurated in Tokyo in August, last year, attended by the representatives of overseas Koreans resident in 11 countries such as the USA, Canada, West Germany, France and Sweden.

The "Hanminryon" is a united pan-organization embracing all organizations of overseas compatriots and personages. With its clear-cut goal and strategy it coordinates the struggles of organizations of patriotic-minded Koreans abroad for democratization of south Korean society and national reunification. This has pushed the Koreans' movement to a higher plane.

Thus, anti-Pak struggles of overseas Koreans have become more organized and are now gaining in strength and scope.

This is evidenced by their struggle launched this year.

In February, the 6th session of the Central Committee of the Japan Headquarters of "Hanminryon" (National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification) expressed its support to an "Appeal to Democratic People" issued by the people of various strata in south Korea and initiated the "100-day drive for refusal of Yusin election". The drive was joined by eight-"Mindan"-lining organizations in Japan. This came as a hard blow to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

On March 1, over 20 organizations in Japan, the USA, Canada and western and northern European countries published a "March 1 Declaration of Overseas South Koreans for 1978", opposing the "Yusin" fascist dictatorship.

There followed a meeting to denounce the "Yusin system" on March 4 in Frankfurt, West Germany, and a meeting to topple "Yusin" dictatorship and win civil rights on April 15 and an "Emergency International Conference on Korea" on June 5 and 6, in Bonn.

A "Council of ROK Reserved Generals for Democracy", an organization fighting for democratization of south Korean society, was formed in the United States on April 14. The plan is now under way to expand this council into "Council of Overseas Reserved Officers for Democracy" (tentative name) formed with the former armymen who stand opposed to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The cause of Korea's reunification will surely be achieved by the joint struggle of the entire Korean nation including overseas compatriots.

Harping on Division

On October 18 the foreign minister under the south Korean puppet regime prattled at the "foreign affairs committee of the national assembly" that national reunification would take a "long time" and the "state of coexistence" of the north and the south would continue.

Our people have been suffering from the division of the country for more than 30 years. But it seems that this period is not enough for the south Korean puppets. Now we hear them talking about "coexistence", not about reunification.

"Coexistence" is a matter that can be taken up between those countries with differing social systems and it is out of question for a homogeneous nation living in one and the same territory.

Nevertheless, the "national assembly" openly took up this theory this time. The aim is obvious. The puppets are eager to create "two Koreas" by freezing division and their hearts are not in the reunification.

We must again state the obvious—the splittists only seek after personal pleasure and comfort and are bent on realizing their wild dream for long-term office; and the country and people are beneath their notice.

It stands to reason that the word division is always on their lips.

Li Chan Sun

The anti-Pak Jung Hi struggle of overseas Koreans gathers momentum, assuming an organized character. Seen here in this photo is the "Conference of Overseas South Koreans' Movement for Democracy"

Zambia Builds a New Life

Zambia became independent on October 24, 1964.

Under the correct leadership of President Kenneth David Kaunda, the Zambian people have registered great successes in their efforts to consolidate national independence and create a new life, frustrating the aggressive and subversive moves of the imperialists, colonialists and racialists.

Following independence the government confiscated the land of foreign landowners and handed it over to the peasants without compensation.

Zambia, one of the largest sources of copper in the world, turns out it in large quantities every year.

The output of copper produced by the state-run copper mining company in 1976 was in excess of 420,000 tons.

Those factories producing electricity, cement, fertilizers and textiles are being built.

Investments in agriculture are increasing and agricultural cooperatives are being formed.

Much attention is directed to improving national education and public health services.

The Zambian Government and people are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for achieving the complete liberation of Africa.

The Zambian people render active support to the freedom and liberation struggle of the southern African people.

The Zambian Government also gives strong support to the Korean people in their endeavours to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

The peoples of Korea and Zambia have established the bonds of friendship in the course of struggle against imperialism and for independence and this friendship is deepening daily.

We Korean people hail the Zambian people marking the memorable 14th anniversary of independence and wish them still further successes in their efforts for the autonomous development of the country and the building of a new life.

Kim Gyong Hui

Zambian women bearing a hand in railway construction

"Market for Human Traffic"

Accusation by a S. Korean Worker

A recent issue of "Hyokmyong Chonson", a newspaper published in south Korea, carried a writing by a worker of a shipyard who is toiling and moiling, subjected to harsh exploitation and oppression by a wicked enterprise owner.

Below we introduce part of it:

Worth of Man and Weight of Balance

The mere remembrance turns my stomach.

Two years ago I had to find a job, for I was driven out of the college on a charge of "riotous student".

But it was as hard as plucking a star from the sky.

I was ready to do anything if only I could live from hand to mouth, but employment was not obtained.

One day in October I saw a want ad. It said that the Hyondae Shipyard was inviting the applications for the position of worker. So I hurried there at once.

After arriving at the shipyard, I took a simple procedure and went out to a yard off the beaten track, as was instructed.

Many job seekers were gathered there. They all looked done up. But their nerves were strained, preparing themselves both in mind and action to become a "victor" in the "competition" which would be started soon.

Twenty odd-jobbers were to be recruited, but those assembled numbered 120. They had to enter into a 6:1 rivalry.

The "competition" began at last.

The "competition" was who would show greater strength in going round a marker 100 metres away, with a 80 kg sleeper on the shoulder. Not mere sleeper and marker! The test did not simply mean the numerical value for measuring. It meant the weight of a balance and numerical value for deciding the worth of man.

A staff-member of the labour section called people to the 80 kg sleeper one by one, shouting "No. 1", "No. 2"....

I stepped forward and shouldered the sleeper at the word of command "No. 70".

I staggered under the heavy sleeper which mercilessly brought me down.

But I had to pick myself up again for my mother living a life full of hardships and for my younger brothers and sisters going hungry. In an effort to shoulder the sleeper, I put forth every ounce of my energies as if to butt up the heaven.

What happened later is vague in my memory.

Only fresh in my mind is that with a shout of "Thumbs up!" a ticket "No. 70" was handed to me and I gazed at the sky with vacant eyes, my heart filled with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow.

My Name Is "No. 70"

If was one day on my way to the shipyard.

The superintendent called after me, "Hey, No. 70".

I could not tolerate his arrogance of treating me like a commodity even on the road.

Glaring at him, I asked why a man despised another man. He laughed loudly and spoke high-handedly, "A man ignores another man? You No. 70, is there any person here, eh?"

Taken aback, I could hardly utter a word.

Transporting heavy iron plates from the warehouse to the scene of labour and carrying them on the back from the ground to the place where the hull is assembled—this is really a tough job.

But workers are forced to drudge for more than 12 hours a day without rest. Perspiration oozes out of them. Anyone who rests awhile is pommelled.

Machines made of iron are operated after regular stoppage, but man is not allowed to take a rest.

Workers are driven so hard, but they are paid starvation wages of 30,000 *won* or so at most. A director of a company squanders that much a day at restaurant.

Employers pay or do not pay at will. This is what is called the wages in the "market for human traffic".

At the close of last year we odd-jobbers once waged a sit-in strike in demand of wage hike.

The company side gave in. But its attitude was outrageous at first.

Its reply was: "...We are not responsible for low wages. You had better know that it was not us but yourselves that decided on your wages of 30,000 *won*..."

This meant that our "value as commodities" was estimated at only 30,000 *won* and that since the wages of 30,000 *won* were paid, the matter of whether or not this sum of money met the living costs of workers was none of their business.

All the employed workers in this land are "commodities" and all the places where the relations of employment are established are "markets for human traffic". South Korea is a big "market for human traffic, where the worth of man, the most precious in the world, is weighed by means of a balance and man is traded and used like a commodity and thrown like an old consumption article.

Accursed is this world where human dignity is disregarded.

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